Health Canada Santé Canada

Annotated Inventory of Research Reports

Completed Through the Five Research Centres on Family Violence and Violence Against Women and Children

Canada

Annotated Inventory of Research Reports

Completed Through the Five Research Centres on Family Violence and Violence Against Women and Children

Our mission is to help the people of Canada
maintain and improve their health.
Health Canada

Annotated Inventory of Research Reports Completed Through the Five Research Centres on Family Violence and Violence Against Women and Children was prepared by **Teresa Lukawiecky, with the assistance of Nadia Ross,** for the Family Violence Prevention Unit, Health Canada.

Également en français sous le titre ***Répertoire commenté des rapports de recherche produts par les cinq Centres de recherche sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes et aux enfants***

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the author and
do not necessarily reflect the views of Health Canada.

Contents may not be reproduced for commercial purposes, but any other
reproduction, with acknowledgements, is encouraged.

This publication may be provided in alternate formats upon request.

For further information on family violence issues, please contact:

The National Clearinghouse on Family Violence
Family Violence Prevention Unit
Health Issues Division
Health Promotion and Programs Branch
Health Canada
Address Locator: 1907D1
7th Floor, Jeanne Mance Bldg., Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4 CANADA

Telephone: 1-800-267-1291 or (613) 957-2938
Fax: (613) 941-8930
Fax Link: 1-888-267-1233 or (613) 941-7285
TTY: 1-800-561-5643 or (613) 952-6396
Web site: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/nc-cn

© Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, 1999
Cat. H72-21/168-1998E*
ISBN 0-662-83272-8

Table of Contents

Introduction 1

SECTION ONE:
Woman Abuse/Violence Against Women 3

SECTION TWO:
Child Abuse and Neglect 27

SECTION THREE:
Family Violence 37

APPENDIX A:
Research Centres on Family Violence and
Violence Against Women and Children 49

Introduction

Background

As part of the response to the December 6, 1989, Montreal massacre at École Polytechnique, Health Canada and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) established a network of five family violence and violence against women research centres (see further information in Appendix A). These five Research Centres promote collaboration among academics and front-line community workers to develop strategies for change that are community-centred and based on solid research. Through these collaborative ventures, information and tools are produced to help reduce and ultimately eliminate violence against women and children, and family violence.

The way in which the Research Centres carry out their research and public education has attracted national respect and is being emulated by other researchers. The Research Centres are affiliated with a great many government agencies and community organizations and have forged long-term academic—community partnerships. Over the next decade, the Research Centres intend to build on this foundation by developing a critical mass of knowledge to eliminate violence against women and children, and family violence; assuming a leadership role and creating a worldwide information network of researchers and service providers; and continuing to share knowledge through new technologies.

Objectives of Inventory

The objectives of this inventory are:

- to summarize the research reports produced through the five Research Centres prior to Fall 1997;
- to share practical, action-oriented research information that examines a full range of issues related to the understanding, treatment and prevention of family violence; and
- to promote public awareness of the work and leadership role of the Research Centres in identifying gaps in knowledge and developing information and tools.

Audience

This inventory is a reference tool which can assist service providers, policy makers and researchers in their work against violence toward women and children.

Format

This annotated inventory is divided into the following sections:
Section One: Woman Abuse/Violence Against Women
Section Two: Child Abuse and Neglect
Section Three: Family Violence

Citations and Annotations

Within each section, resources are arranged in alphabetical order according to the author's/authors' or editor's/editors' last name. Each report citation includes the author(s), title, place, publisher, year of publication, and number of pages. Each journal citation includes the author(s), title of article, journal title, volume, issue and page numbers.

The content of each resource has been summarized to include main ideas, purpose of the research, methodology used, audience, some of the major findings, and recommendations and implications.

There has been no attempt to screen the selections, or rate them, and the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence does not necessarily agree or endorse all the positions taken in the resources listed within.

Location of Resources

All resources listed in the bibliography may be accessed by contacting the Research Centre that completed the work (see Appendix A for Research Centre contact information) or through an interlibrary loan from the Health Canada Departmental Library. Please contact your public or institutional library to make arrangements for any such loans.

If you have further questions, please contact the:

National Clearinghouse on Family Violence
Family Violence Prevention Unit
Health Canada
Health Issues Division
Health Promotion and Programs Branch
Address Locator: 1907D1
7th Floor, Jeanne Mance Building, Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4
Telephone: 1-800-267-1291 or (613) 957-2938
Fax: (613) 941-8930
Faxlink: 1-888-267-1233 or (613) 941-7285
TTY: 1-800-561-5463 or (613) 952-6396
Web site: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/nc-cn

Section One:
Woman Abuse/Violence Against Women

For further information on contacting the Research Centres, please see Appendix A.

1.1 Alexon, A. *Broken teapots*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1997. (77 pages)

Broken teapots is a collection of 60 poems detailing the author's personal experience with domestic abuse and family violence. The poems express her struggles and triumphs on her journey out of an abusive relationship through the process of healing and into a new life for herself and her children. Some poems highlight the author's difficult experiences with various parts of "the system" — police, social workers, the justice system. Frustration and disappointment dominate these poems as she documents her experiences with people she thought were there to help her. Other poems focus on the assistance she received from women's support groups, counsellors, family and friends. Some of the works are filled with pain and desperation, while others burst with hope and the joy of new beginnings. Throughout the collection, the author uses her personal story and feelings to bring awareness and sensitivity to the issue of domestic abuse in a way that cannot be conveyed by academic papers. She offers her journey toward recovery as an inspiration to others who are experiencing similar abusive situations.

1.2 Beaman-Hall, L. & Nason-Clark, N. "Partners or protagonists? The transition house movement and conservative churches." *AFFILIA*, 12 (2), Summer 1997, pp. 176-196. [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

This article explores the relationship between transition house workers, clergy and church women, and examines whether conservative Christian churches and transition houses are partners or protagonists in relation to violence against women. The authors indicate that the relationship cannot be easily characterized because of its complexity. The findings are presented under two general thematic categories: cooperation and challenges. One theme of cooperation is women helping women, with the majority of contact between transition houses and churches mediated by church women. Another theme of cooperation is shared understanding of the prevalence of violence against women and a shared belief that the violence must end. One of the greatest challenges identified is different ideologies about the nature, sanctity and wholesomeness of the nuclear family. Another tension is whether it is the responsibility of transition houses or churches to make the first move toward an enhanced relationship. This problem could be addressed by better communication. The authors conclude that the differences between the worldviews of conservative Protestants and transition house workers are not so great that they are irreconcilable.

100-03418/

1.3 Beauregard, N., Gravel, S., Lindsay, J., & Savard, A. *Intervenir en violence conjugale. Approche systémique et approche féministe : opposition ou complémentarité? Actes du séminaire tenu à Bécancour le 8 novembre 1996*. Collection Réflexions, nº 7. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1997. (76 pages)

This report documents a symposium that focuses on the different approaches used by agencies to intervene in cases of woman abuse and family violence. This symposium focuses on two well-known approaches — the systemic approach and the feminist approach. The systemic approach is well utilized by organizations that intervene with families, while the feminist approach is largely used by organizations that intervene in cases of woman abuse. The first presentations outline the systemic approach from the perspectives of a researcher and a front-line worker. Another researcher and a front-line worker then provide an overview of the feminist approach. The presentations are synthesized and a framework is provided for exploring the issue further. The final two presentations outline the systemic approach — feminist approach debate. A front-line worker defines family violence using the systemic approach and describes the intensity and attachment of couples where there is violence. The other presenter describes the foundations of the feminist approach, its application and limitations. In the synthesis of the debate, it is suggested that the focus needs to be on how interventions can complement each other to provide the best service to clients.

1.4 Bourassa, F. & Sharma, M.M. *Second stage support group: moving on from the abusive relationship*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1997. (18 pages)

This report outlines the design, implementation and evaluation of a second-stage support group for abused women. The group process and its effect on participants and facilitators are documented. The "second-stage" group, offered through the North Shore Crisis Services Society, is 10 weeks long and specifically designed for women who want to look more in depth at the underlying issues and patterns of abusive relationships. Four women participated in the group that was led by two facilitators. In the supportive and non-judgemental atmosphere, the women focus on their own personal concerns rather than relationship-related issues. Some of the topics discussed are anger, fear, assertiveness, sexuality and healthy relationships. Overall, the participants describe the support group experience as being extremely positive. However, both participants and facilitators felt the 10-week time period is too short and does not allow for total integration of the program content. Participants indicate that a major strength of the group lay in the non-judgemental contact with others who had similar experiences. The authors describe what worked well for facilitators and participants, and made recommendations.

1.5 Burkell, J. & Ellis, K. *Principles of effective anti-violence education: a review of prevention literature*. London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1995. (40 pages)

This report outlines the development of anti-violence programs based on principles that have proven to be successful. The report presents a review of the evaluations of primary prevention programs in a variety of areas, including violence against women, substance abuse, sexual assault prevention and health promotion. Some general principles identified include links between knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; personal relevance; and anecdotal evidence. School-based prevention, college/university programming, programming for professional groups and community interventions are discussed. Some of the 14 recommendations for the development of anti-violence education programs are that: 1) all educational programming have an evaluation component; 2) programs be designed to maximize personal relevance; 3) material be matched to interest level; and 4) explicit behavioural skills training be included. Finally, a number of theories that account for commonalities among successful programs are presented and the authors suggest that the development of anti-violence programs would be enhanced by having a theoretical basis.

1.6 Byers, E.S. *Development of a series of questionnaires measuring attitudes towards dating violence: the attitudes towards dating violence scales*. Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research, n.d. (38 pages)

This research project, conducted by a 10-member interdisciplinary team of academic and community researchers, discusses the development of six scales measuring attitudes towards dating violence in adolescents aged 12 to 19. The six scales that constitute the *Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scales* are: 1) Attitudes towards male psychological dating violence scale; 2) Attitudes towards male physical dating violence scale; 3) Attitudes towards male sexual dating violence scale; 4) Attitudes towards female psychological dating violence scale; 5) Attitudes towards female physical dating violence scale; and 6) Attitudes towards female sexual dating violence scale. Respondents indicate the extent of their agreement or disagreement with each item on a 5-point scale ranging from (1) strongly disagree to (5) strongly agree. The reliability and validity of each of the scales was determined based on data collected from 561 students in Grades 7 to 11 enrolled in English and French schools in New Brunswick. English and French versions of the scales are available from the Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research.

1.7 Byers, E.S. "How well does the traditional sexual script explain sexual coercion? Review of a program of research." *Journal of Psychology and Human Sexuality,* 8, 1996, pp. 7-25. [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

In this article, Byers reviews the aspects of the traditional sexual script (TSS) that have been theorized to promote or maintain sexual coercion within heterosexual dating relationships. The traditional sexual scripts delineate the who, what, when, where, how and why of sexual behaviour. These scripts are learned through socialization and contain different expectations for men's and women's behaviour and attitudes in sexual situations. From the results of a research program, the validity of the theory for understanding coercive sexual interactions between dating partners was tested. Although the research provides considerable evidence that the TSS is a common dating script, it is not the normative dating script. Moreover, the research demonstrates that the sharp distinctions between appropriate behaviour for men and women in sexual dating situations are missing. The author concludes that the TSS provides a useful framework within which to develop interventions designed to prevent sexual coercion in dating relationships but several aspects are questionable and the theory needs to be modified.

1.8 Cantin, S., Ringret-Raynor, M., & Fortin, L. *Utilisation des ressources par les victimes de violence conjugale : le cas des femmes référées aux CLSC par les policiers.* Collection Études et Analyses, nº 1. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1994. (114 pages)

The studies presented in this collection analyse how women make use of resources offered by intervention agencies. Data were principally compiled from the cases of women who were referred to Quebec's intervention agency (CLSC) by the police. The various steps women take toward getting help are explored, as are the social and cultural determinants that affect whether or not a woman will seek help in the first place. Access to help is seen, for women, as a process of filtering references and information acquired within the informal social network. Factors that influence a woman's decision to seek help include level of violence, social support, institutional response and the individual woman's state of mental health. The studies show that the crucial factor of social support from family and friends seems to decline as the level of violence increases. Obstacles faced by women who seek help include inadequate responses from institutions which discourage women, and delays in referrals to intervention workers. Statistics show, nonetheless, that more women are seeking help today than in the past.

1.9 Day, T. *The health-related costs of violence against women in Canada: the tip of the iceberg.* London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1995. (40 pages)

In this paper, Day begins to measure the enormous economic, health-related costs of violence against women. The data are taken from various Canadian surveys undertaken by Statistics Canada and the Quebec Health Survey. The estimates are based on extensive research and informed assumptions. Almost all the data collected relate to visible physical or sexual violence and do not include other forms of abuse, such as emotional, financial or spiritual abuse. Therefore, the estimated costs represent only the tip of a much larger iceberg. The results clearly indicate that violence against women is an expensive problem. The total measurable costs relating to health and well-being amount to more than $1.5 billion per year. This includes calculations of immediate effects (medical, dental, workplace costs); long-term effects (psychiatric, workplace); existing community responses (transition houses, crisis centres); and provincial and territorial prevention and treatment initiatives. The discussion then turns to the various costs that cannot be measured and the needs of special groups who face additional barriers, namely rural, Aboriginal, immigrant and refugee women, women with disabilities and lesbians.

1.10 de Keresztes, C., Berman, H., & Scott, K. *Assessing "chilly climate" in co-ed university residences.* London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1997. (32 pages)

A 1995 survey found that widespread gender, ethnocultural and sexual orientation biases create a "chilly climate" for students living in university residences. This report outlines a follow-up study to assess the chilly climate by examining the frequency, experience and meaning of sexist, racist and homophobic behaviours. The study identifies, describes and monitors the development of students' experiences and perceptions of the extent and meaning of harassing and violent behaviours. At three points during an academic year, 457 students were surveyed. As well, four focus groups with 30 participants were held. The findings indicate that both genders are aware of sexually harassing behaviours. A high number of both men and women report being victimized over the year. However, the level of perpetuation reported is lower than the level of victimization reported. High levels of both observed and perpetuated racist and homophobic acts are also reported. Generally, patterns of attitudes, behaviour and emotional responses are stable across time. The researchers make a number of recommendations to implement interventions that would improve gender and race relations in student residences.

1.11 Dempster, H. *The North Island Network to resist and heal from violence*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1995. (53 pages)

This report documents workshops that were held to discuss the needs and concerns of battered women from seven rural communities on the North Island and west coast of Vancouver Island. It is intended to be a tool for communities wanting to take action in becoming safer places for women and children. A total of 68 women and five men participated in the small group discussions which focused on identifying needs, existing services and strategies for change. Following the workshops, 17 women met to evaluate the project. This evaluation included some participant feedback on the draft project report and individual community workshop summaries. Recommendations are made for network building, advocacy, child care, transportation, accessibility of services, funding and the need for future research. Actions that were generated as a result of the project are outlined and, in a final segment, six common themes are highlighted: rural communities feel underserviced, services are hard to access, existing services are not very visible, community attitudes toward women and children need to shift, public education campaigns are a necessity, and resistance to the workshops must be addressed. Also listed under the title, *A report on the North Island Network to resist and heal from violence*.

1.12 de Vink, S. & Doherty, D. *Family violence on the farm and in rural communities*. Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research, 1995. (23 pages)

This report describes an exploration into the experiences of abused women from rural/farm communities. Part one, an historical overview is provided and the methodology of the study described. Part two describes the preliminary analysis of family violence in farm and rural communities. Eight personal interviews and two focus groups were conducted with women survivors of family violence. Several recurring themes emerged. The authors contend that family violence flourishes in rural communities because traditional gender stereotyping is fostered, resulting in power differences. As well, the structural relationship among rural families and communities, characterized by fierce independence and an abundance of reciprocal relationships between neighbours, means that people are often aware of what is going on but will not intervene. Isolation, growing up in abusive homes and the responsibility for maintaining harmonious household relationships means women often live through years of abuse. Those interviewed describe the typical gamut of abusive behaviours and a variety of coping strategies. Women who leave abusive relationships are often ostracized by family, friends and sometimes the church.

1.13 Dosanjh, R., Deo, S., & Sidhu, S. *Spousal abuse in the South Asian community*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1994. (53 pages)

The experiences of 15 South Asian Canadian women from Vancouver who were abused by their husbands, partners or their extended families are highlighted in this report. The women discussed such issues as immigration, the settlement and integration process, the role of extended family and communities, the availability of resources and support, and the inequalities that result from the imbalance of power in their relationships. They identify some of the needs and barriers they experienced. One of the major barriers is dependency on their husbands. Most of the women came as sponsored immigrants, and husbands tend to use the sponsorship as a form of new power. Another related barrier is the linguistic and cultural isolation resulting from a multi-level dependency on their husbands. Many women lack knowledge of available resources, their rights and Canadian society. The authors believe that this is one of the reasons the women remained in abusive relationships without reporting. Among the recommendations made by the women are more public education, the leadership in their community taking an active position against violence, and stronger punishment for abusers.

1.14 Frank, S. *A needs assessment for an Aboriginal women's transition house*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1996. (30 pages)

This report highlights research findings undertaken by the Laichwiltach Family Life Society to determine the needs of Aboriginal women residing on northeast Vancouver Island, regarding the development of an Aboriginal women's transition house. The report explores the incidence of family violence in four Aboriginal communities, barriers to accessing services, and planning and cost information for establishing an Aboriginal women's transition house. Research methodology consisted of a literature review, small group discussions with women, elders and staff from the Aboriginal community, and telephone interviews with local agencies to determine the incidence of Aboriginal family violence. From the community discussions and literature review, it is clear that mainstream approaches are not working for Aboriginal women in abusive relationships: violence in Aboriginal communities remains disproportionately high; mainstream services are underutilized; and Aboriginal women are generally reluctant to seek outside assistance. Based on the research, the Society developed and submitted a funding proposal to the Ministry of Women's Equality for the establishment of an Aboriginal women's transition house.

1.15 Greaves, L. & Hanington, P. *Educating for change: recommended materials on violence against women and children*. London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1995. (76 pages)

This booklet describes recommended anti-violence educational materials, selected from a 1994 inventory of over 400 items currently in use across Ontario. The inventory is seen as the first step in developing a comprehensive anti-violence educational program. The booklet is intended to be used by educators and service providers working to prevent violence against women and children. Two analytical frameworks for assessing educational materials are presented — analysing the content and analysing potential use. The resources are divided into four sections: 1) videos; 2) pamphlets/booklets; 3) curricula/ manuals/kits; and 4) reports/newsletters/journals. Each resource is detailed on a one-page summary that includes information on the main subject, author, date, length, audience, and how to access the resource. The authors suggest factors to be considered when looking for future educational materials and make recommendations for educating people on the prevention of violence against women and children. As well, they list suggestions on what else can be done to end violence against women and children.

1.16 Greaves, L., Hankivsky, O., & Kingston-Riechers, J. *Selected estimates of the costs of violence against women*. London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1995. (44 pages).

This report estimates the selected economic costs of three forms of violence against women — sexual assault/rape; woman abuse in intimate partnerships; and incest/child sexual assault — in four policy areas: health/medicine; criminal justice; social services/ education; and labour/employment. The methodology used includes extrapolating from surveys of Canadian women, using government statistics, reviewing case studies and examining reports. Distinction is made between state, personal and third-party costs. The results show that violence has a profound effect on Canadian women, governments and businesses. The partial estimated annual costs of violence against women in the four policy areas are: 1) social services/education — $2.4 billion; 2) criminal justice — $872 million; 3) labour/ employment — $577 million; and 4) health/medical — $408 million. The total selected estimates of costs is more than $4.2 billion annually. This does not include the personal and human costs of violence against women. The author concludes that further research is needed to develop comprehensive policies and programs to respond to violence against women.

1.17 Hankivsky, O. *Resistance to change: exploring the dynamics of backlash*. London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1996. (31 pages)

This document summarizes the themes discussed in the videos *Backlash to change: moving beyond resistance* and *Backlash to equity: First Nations people speak out*. The purpose of the video project was to understand the dynamics of backlash against women employed in post-secondary education and to develop strategies for addressing it. First, the relationship between the "chilly climate" (inequities facing university women) and backlash (overt, hostile opposition to equity) is delineated. Then, the history of backlash is presented along with an analysis of why backlash occurs. Four backlash tactics frequently used are: 1) denying the need for change; 2) attacking the messengers; 3) resisting change through inaction or sabotage; and 4) dismantling initiatives. Backlash is manifested through political correctness, academic freedom and reverse discrimination. Finally, strategies for dealing with and managing backlash are identified. Among the strategies presented are anticipating backlash, building personal support systems, linking with like-minded people, carefully choosing battles, engaging in open discussion, using the media, securing administrative support, being self-critical, and recognizing the positive aspects of backlash.

1.18 Hill, D. & Teaffe, M. *Evaluation of the London initiative to end woman abuse*. London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1994. (64 pages).

The external evaluation of the London Initiative to End Woman Abuse (LITEWA) by the Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children is summarized in this document. The evaluation was conducted in three phases: 1) review of LITEWA's current evaluation framework; 2) review of LITEWA's *Progress Report*; and 3) an evaluation of the initiative. The methodology for this evaluation includes a review of program documents and records, a review of literature on woman abuse programs and their evaluations, interviews with 18 key LITEWA stakeholders and service providers, and a partial audit of the London Area Parole Office offender files. In Phase I, the researchers found that the evaluation framework was deficient and therefore developed a program model. The assessment of the *Progress Report* shows that it was not an evaluation but rather a commentary on the past year. Several evaluation criteria and methods are summarized to guide further evaluation activity. The third phase of the study evaluated the initiative as a whole. Strengths and weaknesses of the initiative are identified and issues pertaining to the implementation of LITEWA protocol are described.

1.19 Hornosty, J. "Wife abuse in rural regions: structural problems in leaving abusive relationships (a case study in Canada)." In F. Vanclay (ed.), *With a rural focus*. Waga Waga, Australia: Charles Sturt University, Centre for Rural Social Research, 1995, pp. 21-33. [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

Some of the structural features of rural and farm life that create difficulties for women leaving abusive relationships are examined in this article. Based on interviews with eight rural women and a focus group involving seven others from New Brunswick, the researcher examines structural differences between urban and rural communities that may have an impact on women's experiences of wife abuse and the obstacles they face when trying to leave. The findings suggest that although the characteristics of abused rural women are no different from abused urban women and the pattern of violence is similar, there are features of rural communities that make it difficult for women to name the abuse and leave the relationship. Geographic isolation, the close-knit characteristic of rural communities, cultural values and beliefs about women, economic dependency, lack of transportation and support services, and attachment to rural life are factors that make it difficult for women to get help or leave an abusive relationship. The researcher suggests that a first step to eliminating violence in rural communities is to understand these factors so that appropriate intervention and educational strategies can be developed.

1.20 Jiwani, Y. & Buhagiar, L. *Policing violence against women in relationships: an examination of police response to violence against women in British Columbia*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1997. (39 pages)

The effectiveness of police response to women in and/or leaving violent relationships is examined in this report by assessing the implementation of the Violence Against Women in Relationship (VAWIR) Policy from the perspective of front-line workers. The authors first outline the debate and some of the research findings on mandatory arrests. In this pilot study, 45 front-line workers from transition houses, sexual assault and women's centres in British Columbia were surveyed by telephone on their perceptions of the effectiveness of the implementation of the VAWIR Policy. The research indicates that the majority of participants felt the policy is not being implemented in a consistent manner by police forces throughout the province. The dominant theme is the issue of police discretion because how the police interpret the policy influences their adherence and commitment to its implementation. Education, increased communication, additional resources and support services, awareness of the cycle of violence and the impact of cuts to social services are all identified as influencing the effectiveness of the VAWIR Policy. For the policy to be used effectively, its linkages to other systems need to be strengthened.

1.21 Josephson, W.L. "Factors distinguishing between men who do and don't use physical violence against their romantic partners: conflict tactics and disagreement outcomes." Paper presentation at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Penticton, B.C., July 1, 1994. Winnipeg: Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, 1997. (10 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

In this presentation, the author explores two factors — conflict tactics and disagreement outcomes — to distinguish between men who do and do not use physical violence against their romantic partners. In the sample of 103 male university students, 21 (20%) report using physical violence of some kind at least once in the past year. Contrary to expectation, the author found no differences in the frequency of disagreements reported by men who did and did not use physical violence. Although violent men report using negative and non-constructive means of dealing with conflict twice as often (verbal aggression, escalation and blame tactics, and passive-aggressive tactics), they also use reasoning tactics during disagreements just as much as non-violent men did. This brings into question the belief that men respond violently because they lack social skills to resolve conflict constructively. The author suggests a better argument for these results is a tendency to lose control when frustrated and a failure to control violent impulses. In describing the outcomes of disagreements with their partners, men who used physical violence are more likely to report that their partners won the disagreements and that issues often remain unresolved.

1.22 Lampron, C. & Hurtubise, Y. *Les maisons de transition pour les femmes victimes de violence conjugale*. Québec: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1996. Université Laval. (35 pages)

This paper looks at transition houses for abused women in Quebec. A transition house is defined as one characterized by security and stability. Transition houses differ in length of stay and types of services offered. These houses are seen as a completion step in recovery, and not as replacements to existing services such as crisis and intervention centres. The paper notes that research is seriously lacking on model transition houses. In 1994, Quebec's 85 transition houses served 8,500 women and 5,550 children; 3,514 others were turned away due to a lack of space. The lack of resources has an impact on length of stay and influences the decisions women make when they have to leave the transition home. Women face many difficulties re-entering society and often return to abusive relationships. The study indicates that emotional support and encouragement are a priority for abused women, followed by assistance in finding affordable, long-term housing. The study also notes that more than 50% of women in transition homes in the Montreal area are immigrants who face complex economic and social challenges.

1.23 Luton, K. & Randall, M. *Shared connections — shared values: assessing the integrated model of delivering woman abuse services in London, Ontario*. London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1996. (50 pages)

This report highlights a further assessment of data collected in 1995 on the Integrated Model of responding to abused women in London, Ontario. The three objectives of the study were: 1) to compare the language used by agencies; 2) to determine the level of consistency regarding understanding woman abuse and responses within agencies; and 3) to determine the consistency between agencies' understanding of an integrated response compared to the stated position of the London Coordination Committee to End Woman Abuse (LCCEWA). The methodology was based on an analysis of data from 31 taped interviews with 24 member agencies and three focus groups of the LCCEWA. The results indicate that although there are some inconsistencies in language, there is significant consistency both within and between agencies in the understanding of, and response to, woman abuse. Differences are mainly due to organizational mandates. Some of the concerns identified are agency accountability in ensuring the safety of women and the size of the committee.

1.24 McGillivray, A. *Intimate violence, Aboriginal women and justice system response: an annotated bibliography*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, 1997. (60 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This bibliography is a collection of literature specifically concerned with Aboriginal women and their experience with domestic violence. It is intended to be used by Aboriginal women, their families and service providers. Although some earlier works are cited, the bibliography highlights current research on Aboriginal women from 1990 to 1994 in four countries — Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The bibliography is divided into three parts: an introduction, resources listed by subject, and the annotation of the resources. Resources reflect a variety of disciplines and a diversity of issues. The subject areas include sociological issues, crime, policing, justice, treatment, homicide, sexual assault, cycle of violence and other research. Most of the resources listed in the bibliography are available from the University of Manitoba library system. The preparation of this bibliography indicates the need for localized qualitative research and has led to another study exploring Aboriginal women's experiences of intimate violence and the justice system response, *Intimate violence, Aboriginal women and justice system response: a Winnipeg study* (see below 1.25).

1.25 McGillivray, A. & Comaskey, B. *Intimate violence, Aboriginal women and justice system response: a Winnipeg study*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, 1996. (94 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This study reflects Aboriginal women's perceptions of how Aboriginal offenders who abuse intimates should be dealt with and evaluates the women's responses to a proposed urban diversion project based on the Toronto model. Central to this study are the experiences of 26 Aboriginal women from Manitoba, their views of the justice system and their ideas about offender disposition. Using an open-ended, semi-structured interview format, both childhood and adult experiences of intimate violence and justice system responses were investigated. The results indicate that 24 participants experienced some form of child abuse and all but one also witnessed abuse. All participants report experiencing different types of abuse in adulthood. Respondents express overwhelming support for the punishment of abusers with jail terms, stiffer sentences and abuser treatment programs. Contrary to other research findings, the women in this study do not prefer counselling or mediation to jail, nor do they reject the justice system on cultural grounds. Many participants give thoughtful consideration to diversion and suggested important conditions. Recommendations are provided in the final section of the report.

1.26 Meredith, L. *Establishing links: violence against women and substance abuse*. London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1996. (35 pages)

This report presents the findings of an exploratory/descriptive survey of 25 addiction and anti-violence agencies in a five-county area (Middlesex, Huron, Perth, Elgin and Oxford) in Ontario to determine the co-existence of violence against women and women's substance abuse. Although not all agencies formally screen for the other problem, the results indicate that there clearly is a co-existence of violence and substance use and abuse. It is estimated that approximately two thirds of women seeking assistance at an addiction or anti-violence agency are also experiencing the other problem. One major finding of the study is that the lack of information collection limits the understanding of the co-existence issue. The results suggest that although many service providers have some training in the other field, only a minority of anti-violence workers have been trained on the co-existence of the two problems. The need for training on the co-existence issue is discussed. As well, recommendations are made for further work in agency collaboration, screening, information gathering and development of training materials.

1.27 Merritt-Gray, M. & Wuest, J. "Counteracting abuse and breaking free: the process of leaving revealed through women's voices." *Health Care for Women International*, 16, 1995, pp. 399-412. [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

In this article, the authors discuss the development of a framework to describe the process women go through when leaving abusive relationships. Using a feminist, grounded theory perspective, 13 women living in rural Eastern Canada were interviewed twice. During the first interview, participants discussed the process of leaving their abusive relationship. The researchers then identified central concepts and interrelationships, and developed a framework that was shared with participants in a second interview. The central process for survivors to leave an abusive relationship is reclaiming self through counteracting abuse and breaking free. The proposed framework focuses on counteracting abuse and its three sub-processes: 1) relinquishing parts of self; 2) minimizing abuse; and 3) fortifying defences. The findings reveal that the women are not passive victims but rather, from the start, they are survivors who demonstrate courage and resiliency. The findings clearly show that societal infrastructure is required to support the women's efforts to counteract abuse until they could leave. Some of the implications of the roles of lay and professional helpers in facilitating and inhibiting the process of reclaiming self are discussed.

1.28 Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research. Transitions of women in abusive relationships research team. *An evaluation and summary of the accumulated Monthly Reporting Form: usage of New Brunswick transition houses.* Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research, 1995. (38 pages)

This document evaluates and summarizes the data from the Monthly Reporting Forms submitted by New Brunswick's transition houses over a five-year period from 1989 to 1993. The Monthly Reporting Form, based on a form used in Nova Scotia, was first instituted in 1989 and then revised in 1991. The purpose of the form was to provide summary statistics from each transition house on a monthly basis to the Department of Health and Community Services. A total of 507 Monthly Reporting Forms from 11 transition houses are analysed in this study. In analysing the data, several major problems were identified that were so significant that the researchers could place no confidence in most of the results. The greatest difficulty is the form's lack of precision, content and operationalization of definitions. A second drawback is the inability of the form to accurately document the usage of shelters in New Brunswick, (e.g. information needed to reliably determine the demand for services). The research team stresses that the form could be tapping into information that is more representative of activities and services that are offered. The primary recommendation from this study is that a new form be developed. It is also recommended that an accompanying manual be available to each transition house.

1.29 Nason-Clark, N. "Religion and violence against women: exploring the rhetoric and the response of evangelical churches in Canada." *Social Compass*, 43 (4), 1996, pp. 515-536. [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

This paper considers how evangelical churches in Canada have responded and failed to respond to the needs of abused women and their families. It addresses the question of why secular and sacred agencies have been reluctant to work together. Although the author notes some signs of increasing church sensitivity to abused women with churches placing family violence on their ministry agenda, a coordinated response is lacking. Within the article, several features of ideology and practice that inhibit collaborative ventures are identified. The ability of members of the clergy to understand abuse is limited by their theology of family life and, consequently, they tend not to look outside their faith perspective for guidance in responding to family violence. On the other side, secular service providers fail to meet the needs of religious women experiencing abuse because they have not incorporated a spiritual dimension into the healing process. As a result, the opportunity for collaborative ventures between religious and secular worlds is missed. The paper concludes by arguing that both sacred and secular service providers can benefit from enhancing their referral network to include each other.

1.30 Nason-Clark, N. "Conservative Protestants and violence against women: exploring the rhetoric and the response." *Religion and the Social Order*, 5, 1995, pp. 109-130. [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

In this paper, Nason-Clark explores how conservative Protestant churches define and respond to the issue of violence against women, with a view to understanding how they conceptualize the reality of violence among church families. Through a review of different research studies, the author outlines the different responses to wife abuse by transition house workers, fundamentalist clergy and church women. Transition house workers tend to define the problem as male violence against women, while pastors of conservative Protestant churches have placed domestic violence in the context of the rhetoric on family life, family values and family unity. Women associated with conservative Protestant churches draw on both of these cultures when they seek to understand and respond to the needs of abused women. Overall, the author concludes that the response of conservative Protestant churches to wife abuse is multifaceted and at times can appear contradictory. She suggests that the clergy members are challenged to incorporate research findings about abuse into their theology, while church women are faced with the growing needs of victims.

1.31 O'Sullivan, L. & Byers, E.S. "Gender differences in responses to discrepancies in desired level of sexual intimacy." *Journal of Psychology and Human Sexuality,* 8 (1/2), 1996, pp. 49-67. [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

This study compares reports of discrepancies in the desired level of sexual intimacy between unmarried heterosexual male and female students and their dating partners. The researchers examine the prevalence and characteristics of men and women who are the reluctant dating partner, the extent to which their partners comply with refusals, the partner's attempts to influence, and relational consequences of using influence. A sample of 139 male and 159 female students completed the Sexual Situation Questionnaire to provide information about a situation in which they or their partner refused a sexual advance in the past year. The research indicates that discrepancies in the desired level of sexual intimacy are common. However, a higher percentage of respondents report having had a disagreement characterized by a reluctant female than a reluctant male. Most discrepancies do not result in the use of coercion. Contrary to the researchers' prediction, women are no more likely to comply than men and men are no more likely to coerce than women. As well, both genders tend to employ similar scripts when trying to influence a reluctant partner. Implications for examining men's and women's shared experiences of discrepancies in desired sexual intimacy are discussed.

1.32 Ouellet, F., Lindsay, J., Clément, M., & Beaudoin, G. *La violence psychologique entre conjoints : Tome 1 - ses représentations selon le genre*. Collection Études et Analyses, nº 3. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1996. (168 pages)

The first claim this study makes is that psychological abuse remains undefined. Moreover, the definition varies substantially according to gender. For example, one study showed that 18 months after completion of an intervention program, women reported more incidence of psychological abuse than their male counterparts, at a ratio of 7.5:1. Most women find psychological abuse to be more páinful and recovery more difficult than physical violence. The primary objectives of these studies are: 1) to establish a new definition of psychological abuse; and 2) to identify the means of psychological abuse. The study also analyses how men and women come to understand the concept of psychological abuse (information), how they perceive such violence (image), and how they relate to it (attitude). The study concludes by proposing the following definition for psychological abuse: a specific intentional behaviour that is repeated and expressed in various ways (verbal, non-verbal, gestural, postural), actively or passively, directly or indirectly, with the intention of hurting the other on an emotional level.

1.33 Ouellet, F., Lindsay, J., Beaudoin, G., & Clément, M. *La violence psychologique entre conjoints : Tome II - ses mesures*. Collection Études et Analyses, nº 4. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1996. (86 pages)

This volume is the second part of a research report looking at the measurement of psychological abuse among spouses. It presents the different theoretical and methodological approaches that have been used in the research on psychological abuse. Chapter 1 outlines 15 instruments that measure family violence and psychological abuse. The second chapter discusses the methods that were used to measure psychological abuse in two recent government studies (provincial and national). The authors indicate that comparisons between studies are difficult because they do not refer to the same manifestations of psychological abuse. In the third chapter, the authors analyse how the contents of the instruments converge with the principles outlined in the new empirical definition of psychological abuse that was proposed in the first volume. They find that the instruments only partially cover indirect or passive abusive behaviours. Thirteen manifestations of psychological abuse are identified, such as blaming, controlling, manipulating and threatening. Using these 13 manifestations, the authors present a draft version of items for a new instrument to measure psychological abuse.

1.34 Ouellet, F., Lindsay, J., Beaudoin, G., & Saint-Jacques, M.C. *L'intervention de groupe auprès des conjoints violents : quand l'évaluation s'allie à la pratique*. Collection Outils, nº 1. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1995. 5 volumes. (Vol. 1, 16 pages; Vol. 2, 7 pages; Vol. 3, 8 pages; Vol. 4, 18 pages; Vol. 5, 17 pages)

This collection of five short books analyses the effectiveness of group therapy for couples in abusive relationships. The methods used for evaluating the effectiveness of the therapy are also discussed. Volume One is an examination of a treatment program offered to two groups, *Le service d'aide aux hommes agresseurs de la Rive-Sud* and *Le groupe d'aide pour personnes impulsives*. The study based its findings on answers received from a five-point questionnaire presented to participants post-treatment. The results show that the program was very effective, although the effectiveness did vary. Volume Two further evaluates the group therapy process by summarizing the advantages linked to group therapy and listing the priorities in such treatment. Volume Three looks at the evaluative methods of the programs, namely diagnostic and summative. It points out that a major research flaw is the lack of control groups for comparative purposes. Volume Four offers descriptions of Straus' Conflict Tactics Scales and Ouellet's *Échelle d'attitude face aux rôles des hommes et de femmes*. Volume Five looks at the state of intervention programs as of Spring 1995 and suggests that they are successful in reducing incidents of abuse.

1.35 Philippine Women Centre of B.C. *Trapped: "Holding on to the knife's edge." Economic violence against Filipino migrant/immigrant women*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1997. (38 pages)

This study, conducted by the Philippine Women Centre, exposes the social and economic forms of violence that Filipino women experience every day as a result of leaving their country to take on low-paying service sector jobs in Canada. The social and economic violence (such as the chronic poverty of de-skilling) perpetuated by the system makes women more vulnerable to physical abuse and other forms of violence. This study looks at the experiences of 56 participants through eight focus group discussions and 26 individual interviews. Participant educational and professional background provides the most striking data with 75% of participants having Bachelor's degrees, and another 7% having Master's or doctoral degrees. Even though highly educated, participants share how they become trapped in a cycle of poverty, debt and de-skilling, where few are ever able to leave the domestic, health and service-sector low-paid work even after acquiring a landed immigrant status. The social impact of this de-skilling includes feelings of isolation, shame and low self-esteem. Based on the study, the authors identify actions for change and recommendations. The personal stories of Filipino women are woven throughout the document.

1.36 Purvey, D.B. *Not so peaceable a kingdom: a preliminary guide to selected English-Canadian theses on violence*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1995. (64 pages)

Through an historical review of English-Canadian theses, this guide analyses the ways in which violence against women and children has been framed by academics and documents the changes in perspectives that have occurred between 1920 and 1994. The purpose of the guide is to improve access to English-Canadian dissertation literature on violence by researchers, educators, service providers, abused women and organizations needing resources. The Canadian dissertation abstracts and various bibliographies were searched for relevant dissertations. The literature is divided into three chronological periods and the trends found within each period are described. The investigation reveals that academics did not begin investigating violence in the private sphere until after the Second World War. From 1920 to 1945, the term "violence" referred exclusively to the public sphere and few dissertations examined family life. Between 1945 and 1970, the dissertations that focused on family violence were dominated by a victim-blaming perspective. From 1970 to 1994, interest in the area of violence increased tremendously and new ways of framing violence — pathology, sociology and feminist — were introduced. The last section lists the English-Canadian theses on violence.

1.37 Rinfret-Raynor, M., Ouellet, F., Cantin, S., & Hamel, C. (eds.). *Violence envers les femmes : la controverse des chiffres. Actes du colloque tenu à Montréal le 17 mai 1994 dans le cadre du 62e congrès de l'ACFAS*. Collection Réflexions, nº 2. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1994. (125 pages)

This symposium focuses on the problems inherent in the statistical reporting of violence: the methods used to gather the data and how they are received by the media and the public at large. A history of major statistical findings in the area of violence against women is presented. A vast discrepancy in methodology with regards to the way statistics have been gathered is observed. Some of the identified problems are the effectiveness of various measuring devices, population representation and the ongoing inability to agree on a definition of violence. Also problematic is that women become aware that they are being abused at different points on the spectrum of abuse. Each major statistical finding is then analysed for its impact on the public. The well-known statistic "one in ten" from a 1979 study is discussed and the reasons the media focus on some statistics and not others is explored. It is suggested that the media's questioning of methodologies is a smoke-screen that covers up the reality behind the numbers. This backlash against women indicates that better media relations are needed.

1.38 Ristock, J.L. "'And justice for all?' ... the social context of legal responses to abuse in lesbian relationships." *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law*, 7, 1994, pp. 415-430. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

In this article, Ristock explores the question of how violence in lesbian relationships compares to violence in heterosexual relationships. A review of recent research shows that lesbian abuse is often considered similar to heterosexual battering. The author notes that heterosexism pervades everything from the research in this area to the legal responses. She then argues that heterosexual abuse should not be seen as the normative framework for all types of abusive intimate relationships, but rather a larger social context surrounding lesbian abuse needs to be explored. Understanding the social context would try to address the difficulties lesbians experience when they seek help and ensure that responses are appropriate. Finally, two case studies on the legal system's response to lesbian abuse are presented. These cases show that it will be important for advocates to anticipate the effects of heterosexism on the legal system's response to lesbian abuse and it will be a strategic decision whether to emphasize similarities or differences with heterosexual abusive relationships. The author concludes that this work is a necessary part of ending violence against women.

1.39 Rondeau G., Brochu S., & Lemire, G. *Examen des publications portant sur les programmes de traitement à l'intention des hommes qui se montrent violents dans leurs rapports familiaux. Document 1 : rapport synthèse*. Montréal: Centre international de criminologie comparée et Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1994. (85 pages)

The researchers of this paper gathered together scientific data regarding the effectiveness of treatment programs for men who are violent within the familial context. Particular attention is given to programs offered to men in correctional facilities. The evaluations of these programs clearly show positive results and prove that treatment programs are effective. The research also notes that some objectives are harder to meet due to such conditions as the ability to interest men in the programs, absenteeism and attrition. The study also shows that psychological violence tends to persist even after treatment. Effectiveness of the programs is also diminished when dealing with serious offenders, alcoholics and men displaying psychopathic behaviour. The study suggests that an integrated approach works best, one that includes assistance for the abuse victims and the use of punitive measures to accompany a treatment program. Also available in English under the title, *Review of the literature on treatment programs for men who are violent within their familial relations: report and synthesis.*

1.40 Rondeau G., Brochu S., & Lemire, G. *Examen des publications portant sur les programmes de traitement à l'intention des hommes qui se montrent violents dans leurs rapports familiaux. Document 2 : bibliographie commentée*. Montréal: Centre international de criminologie comparée et Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1994. (146 pages)

This annotated bibliography is the second part of a three-part study on publications relating to treatment programs for men who are abusive in their familial environments. The bibliography is divided into the following subgroups according to content: 1) evaluation of programs in the correctional setting; 2) evaluation of community programs — programs for clients referred by the courts, programs designed for a mixed clientele, programs designed for a voluntary clientele; 3) other types of intervention (e.g. police); 4) characteristics of the violent spouse; 5) review of scientific writings on spousal abuse; 6) methodology; and 7) identified references in the inventory of writings on particular treatment programs. An index of authors is also included at the end of the document. Also available in English under the title, *Review of the literature on treatment programs for men who are violent within their familial relations: annotated bibliography.*

1.41 Rondeau, G., Cantin, S., & Pépin, I. *Impact des changements sociaux actuels sur la violence faite aux femmes et aux enfants : Actes du séminaire tenu à Trois-Rivières le 3 novembre 1995*. Collection Réflexions, nº 5. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1996. (131 pages)

This seminar explores the ongoing changes in the social welfare system and the impact of these changes on the prevalence of violence toward women and children. The papers presented argue that the diminished state social contract has a profound impact on the well-being of women and children. The state is willing to help abused women in a limited way via social assistance and some intervention programs, yet it is not willing to intervene on the free market and assist these women in becoming financially independent. Financial independence is seen as a primary element in ending abuse. The social changes are reflected in front-line workers' growing caseloads. Front-line workers report seeing more cases of women requiring help to meet their basic survival needs (e.g. food and shelter) to leave an abusive relationship. One study proposes that the only possible route is to accept these changes and re-group quickly, focusing on solidarity and empowerment as tools for change. The seminar concludes with a call for more research to assess the impact of social changes on violence against women and children.

1.42 Rondeau, G., Lindsay, J., Beaudoin, G., & Brodeur, N. *Les dimensions éthiques associées à l'intervention auprès des conjoints violents*. Collection Études et Analyses, nº 5. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1997. (207 pages)

This study looks at ethical dimensions associated with intervention in spousal abuse cases. The study has four primary objectives: 1) to establish an inventory of the principal ethical dilemmas faced by intervention workers; 2) to identify solutions and strategies used by workers when confronting an ethical dilemma; 3) to identify which values have priority for the workers; and 4) to build a strategy that will assist workers and provide a plan of action to implement such strategies. The study proposes, among other things, that it is necessary to go beyond the endless debate regarding the definition of abuse and to turn attention toward pursuing the analysis of the causes of violence. One primary area for discrepancies is the gap between what the "establishment" views as an appropriate ethical code and what the individual worker sees as appropriate ethical behaviour. The study concludes by stating that existing established ethical codes are too restrictive and do not reflect the reality and scope of actual ethical dilemmas faced by front-line workers.

1.43 Rondeau, G., Lindsay, J., Brodeur, N., & Beaudoin, G. *Exploration des principaux dilemmes éthiques associés à l'intervention auprès des conjoints violents et des stratégies pour les résoudre : recension des écrits professionnels et scientifiques*. Collection Études et Analyses, nº 2. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1995. (65 pages)

This is a collection of papers on some of the ethical dilemmas that arise when counselling perpetrators of abuse. Proposed strategies to resolve these dilemmas are discussed. The identified primary ethical dilemmas faced by front-line workers include conflicting loyalties, confidentiality and opposing values between the people involved. There is an inherent conflict of interest faced by workers; namely, that they denounce violence and at the same time they deal with a violent clientele. This brings up the question: who is the client? Is it the abuser, the women and children, the entire family, or the organization that referred the abuser? This ethical dilemma leads to decisions based on intuition, personal values and ethics, rather than a systematic understanding of the problem. Also seen as a major problem is the lack of financial support offered to agencies, which, in turn, find it difficult to recruit and maintain qualified staff. The studies propose that more research is needed to identify the pertinent issues front-line workers face and analyse how they make decisions.

1.44 Suleman, Z. & McLarty, H. *Falling through the gaps: gaps in services for young women survivors of sexual assault*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1997. (53 pages)

This report identifies the barriers in services and supports for young women survivors of sexual assault and provides a needs assessment of existing community, medical, police and court services in Vancouver. Thirteen women participated in the study: two were interviewed individually and the rest participated in two focus groups. Police, medical and court personnel were also interviewed. Generally, the findings suggest that young women survivors of sexual assault are extremely vulnerable and are often unable to access community services. Some of the primary obstacles include lack of confidence in agencies, fear of not being believed, sense of age discrimination, lack of resources tailored to meet their needs, lack of basic services such as food and shelter, and evidence of police and courts' dismissal of their experiences of sexual assault. The participants strongly recommend that more services be made available, including multi-service centres, female peer counsellors and drop-in centres. Service providers recommend additional funding to rape crisis centres and youth drop-in centres for new programs and better training of support workers.

1.45 Toepell, A. *Experiences of women participating in private family visits at federal correctional institutions*. London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1995. (33 pages)

This study attempts to determine whether women are experiencing abuse during private family visits with their partners incarcerated in Canadian federal prisons. It also looks at the factors associated with these experiences, and the women's suggestions for making visits safer. Thirty-five women from Ontario were interviewed. The results show that although some women experienced abuse with their partners prior to incarceration, only one woman reported experiencing abuse during a private family visit. The researcher questions the inability or unwillingness of this population of women to disclose abuse. She suggests that the women may have been unwilling to disclose abuse because it might have resulted in the termination of contact with the partner. As well, she notes that the participants only identified a limited set of behaviours as abusive. All of the participants express a strong distrust of Correctional Services Canada and are not willing to discuss their personal safety concerns. Potential barriers to disclosing abuse and seeking assistance are outlined. Through opening up the dialogue, the researcher hopes that strategies can be devised to ensure safety during private family visits.

1.46 Ursel, E.J. "Eliminating violence against women: reform or co-operation in the state institutions." In Samuelson, L. (ed.), *Social problems: thinking critically*. Halifax: Garamond Press, Rev. 1997, pp. 71-92. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

As a result of the battered women's movement lobbying efforts, governments are responding to the issue of wife abuse and implementing a variety of new programs and policies. Within the women's community, debate has begun on whether the involvement of state institutions is progressive or co-optive. On one side, state involvement is seen positively with more services to women and increasing penalties to abusers. On the other side, women are concerned that this increased involvement is resulting in co-optation, distortion and depoliticization of the issue. This article looks at the debate by using an historical and statistical summary of the changes introduced in the Manitoba criminal justice system. Ursel suggests that the women's movement has definitely had an impact on the state as evidenced by consistently rising arrest rates, the increase in cases proceeding to court through to sentencing, the significant change in sentencing patterns, and the creation of a court that deals specifically with family violence issues. She concludes that all strategic decisions to use the state should be informed by an assessment of the state's interest and requires continuous monitoring and lobbying to ensure progressive reform.

1.47 Ursel, E.J. & Gorkoff, K. *The impact of Manitoba Corrections short term intervention program on recidivism rates*. Winnipeg: Jane Ursel, University of Manitoba, 1996. (41 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This study measures the impact of Manitoba Corrections' Short Term Intervention Program (STIP) on recidivism rates of spousal offenders who graduated from the program. The STIP is 26 to 28 hours of "psych-educational" group intervention for spousal offenders. The study group consisted of 551 STIP graduates from two community probation offices and two correctional institutions. The study group was compared with a control group of convicted spouse abuse offenders who had not received STIP. The names in the two groups were run against the intake list at the Family Violence Court for about two years after treatment/sentence to see if any person reoffended. The results clearly show that at all sites, STIP graduates had a lower recidivism rate than the control group who had received no program. Although the reduction in recidivism rates varies considerably from program to program, these differences can be accounted for by program conditions (e.g. experience of facilitators, group size) which can be changed to maximize program effectiveness. Results from a one-year update study confirm that STIP has become an integral part of corrections, expanding to respond to the increasing volume of offenders.

1.48 Wilmshurst, S. *The violence against women in relationships policy: a pre- and post-policy examination of the outcomes of spousal assault reports in Penticton, British Columbia*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1997. (47 pages)

This report outlines a study that explores the impact of the 1993 Violence Against Women in Relationships (VAWIR) Policy on the case outcomes of spousal assault incidents reported in the jurisdiction of the Penticton RCMP detachment. The author examined three main intersections of the justice system where an incident may be concluded: the RCMP, Crown counsel or through the court process. The results indicate that with few exceptions, the outcomes of spousal assault incidents have changed very little from 1992 to 1994, despite the implementation of the VAWIR Policy in 1993. The data show a substantial increase of 71% in the number of charges laid by RCMP. At the Crown counsel level, while the percentage of recommended charges approved for prosecution remains the same, there is a 158% increase in the number of these charges that resulted in a stay of proceedings. The author suggests a study is needed to determine the reasons for the increase. At the court level, there is a decrease in suspended sentences with probation, an increase in sentences of jail plus probation, and an increase in fines plus probation. However, the percentage of total charges that resulted in a conviction is virtually the same.

Section Two:
Child Abuse and Neglect

For further information on contacting the Research Centres, please see Appendix A.

2.1 Cameron, C.A. "Team action toward creating peaceful learning environments." In M. Rusell, J. Hightower, & G. Gutman (eds.), *Stopping the violence: changing families, changing futures*. Vancouver: British Columbia Institute on Family Violence, 1996, pp. 96-109. [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

This study describes an action research project to work toward establishing peaceful learning environments in four schools (one school left the study). Staff meetings were held to determine the history of each school's efforts to create a peaceful environment, and their strengths and challenges. A needs assessment identified that the greatest need was in conflict resolution skill development for teaching staff and students. Baseline data on conflict resolution from kindergarten to Grade 9 was collected by teachers filling out logs of school disruptions one week before the intervention. Two school districts then held teachers' in-service training in conflict resolution and then post-intervention conflict resolution was assessed. After the training, strategies to handle conflict had broadened. The outcome is that elementary and junior high school populations have begun to develop local expertise in conflict resolution. At the high school, a survey of 769 students was conducted to document experiences with violence and determine their needs. The results indicate that the majority of students do not experience violence on a daily basis and that they find school a safe place to be. Collaboration is needed to support those students who encounter violence at home or school.

2.2 Chamberland, C., Dallaire, N., Fréchette, L., Lindsay, J., Hébert, J., Cameron, S., & Beaudoin, G. *Promotion du bien-être et prévention des problèmes sociaux chez les jeunes et leur famille : portrait des pratiques et analyse des conditions de réussite*. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1996. (192 pages)

This final report, presented to Human Resources Development Canada in November 1996, seeks to acquire a better understanding of practices that prevent social problems and promote the well-being of youth and families across Quebec. The study focuses primarily on interpersonal, personal and societal problems faced by youth and families. The rapid transformation of the family structure and the decline in social economic standards are fertile ground for abuse to flourish. The study, which was conducted in 300 communities across 26 regions of Quebec, analyses the methodologies, presents possible preventive measures and describes successful programs. The study looks at certain strategies, including personal empowerment, support, harmonization of services and modifications within social relations. The study suggests that treatment programs must be localized, so that they are flexible enough to adapt to specific environments according to the social and economic conditions. The study also suggests that practices need to be developed to address the complexities of the various situations and that initiatives must come from both institutional and community sectors.

2.3 Damant, D. & Cantin, S. *Les violences sexuelles. Actes du colloque tenu à Montréal le 14 mai 1996 dans le cadre du 64e Congrès de l'ACFAS*. Collection Réflexions, nº 6. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1997. (148 pages)

This symposium on sexual abuse presented in Montreal on May 14, 1996, proposes as a main objective the necessity for a better understanding of sexual violence as a way of improving the existing intervention techniques. Various papers are presented, including a study on child prostitution in Thailand. This study presents statistics on HIV infection in child prostitutes (33% in 1995) and outlines a plan presently in action that reunites these children with their families. "Article 34" and its campaign against sexual abuse and children is presented, along with a study on identity and gender as it relates to abuse. This study delineates abuse as being power which permeates verbal and non-verbal language and exists on psychological, physical, sexual and economic fronts. The second part of the symposium focuses on suggestions for prevention and treatment. It denotes that the quality of the therapeutic relationship is an important determining fact in recovery regardless of the severity of the abuse. Cultural questions are considered with regards to genital mutilation. An active information campaign, along with the promotion of sexual equality and empowerment, are suggested as solutions.

2.4 Durrant, J.E. "Public attitudes toward corporal punishment in Canada." In D. Frehsee & K.D. Bussman (eds.), *Family violence against children: a challenge for society*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1996. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

In this paper, Durrant explores public attitudes toward corporal punishment in Canada. The use of corporal punishment in schools and homes is legally sanctioned in section 43 of the *Criminal Code*. About 75 percent of Canadian parents use physical discipline to control their children's behaviour, despite evidence of negative effects on the child. Physical discipline has been repeatedly demonstrated to be related to child abuse and has led to the call for the abolition of corporal punishment in schools and families as an important measure in child abuse prevention. In 1992, two randomly selected representative samples, composed of 526 (Winnipeg) and 299 (Toronto) respondents, were surveyed on their attitudes on corporal punishment. A minority (30%) of Winnipeg respondents agreed that Canada should pass a Swedish-style law, and if that law reduced injuries to children, 65% were in favour. Only one Toronto respondent and 25% of the Winnipeg sample believed that physical punishment was never appropriate. Although commonly used, physical discipline was not seen as a reliable method for teaching children how to behave. These findings suggest that through public education, support for the abolition of corporal punishment would grow.

2.5 Durrant, J.E. "The Swedish ban on corporal punishment: its history and effects." In D. Frehsee, & K.D. Bussman (eds.), *Family violence against children: a challenge for society*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1996, pp. 19-25. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This chapter outlines the development of the Swedish law to ban corporal punishment, followed by an evaluation of the effects of the law. The author explores the history of Swedish law from the early attempts to reduce corporal punishment in the 1920 to 1940s to the increasingly explicit legislative changes that occurred in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1979, the ban on corporal punishment was passed in Parliament. So as not to criminalize parents, it carried no penalties. This provided increased opportunities for early intervention into troubled families. The change in law was followed by a massive public education campaign. The effects of the law are difficult to demonstrate with no large-scale longitudinal studies; however, evidence from two qualitative studies of parents shows increased skill in using democratic child-rearing methods. As well, the rates of child abuse appear to have declined. Since the primary purpose of the Swedish corporal punishment law was to alter public opinions, a final measure of success is that the proportion of Swedes who thought corporal punishment was sometimes necessary in child rearing had declined from 35% to 11% in only three decades.

2.6 Durrant, J.E. "Culture, corporal punishment and child abuse." In K. Covell (ed.), *Readings in child development: a Canadian perspective*. Toronto: Nelson, 1995, pp. 28-48. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This chapter provides a brief history of research and theory related to child abuse to illustrate the relationship between theory and intervention. The theoretical models discussed are the psychiatric model, the social economic model, the social-interactional model and the ecological model. The author indicates that models of child abuse are moving away from looking for single causes to a recognition of the intricate, multi-layered system in which it emerges. Support for corporal punishment differs among societies as shown in the examination of attitudes and values in the United States (high rate of corporal punishment), Canada (lower rate than the United States but still legally sanctioned) and Sweden (banned by law). The author proposes an ecological model of the relationship between culture and the use of physical discipline. She suggests that to reduce child abuse, intervention efforts need to be directed not only toward treatment and prevention but also toward changing macrosystem variables (e.g. section 43 of the Canadian *Criminal Code*) which help create an environment that fosters the use of corporal punishment. Finally, the author discusses the role of the professional as advocate.

2.7 Durrant, J.E. "The abolition of corporal punishment in Canada: parents' versus children's rights." *International Journal of Children's Rights*, 2, 1994, pp. 129-136. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

The potential for conflict between children's and parent's rights can be demonstrated by the debate over abolition of corporal punishment that is currently gaining momentum in Canada. While the Canadian public generally rejects obvious physical harm to children, milder forms of corporal punishment fall into a grey area in which the rights of parents supersede those of the children. Section 43 of the *Criminal Code* legally sanctions the use of corporal punishment by parents. This law conflicts with the principles of the *United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child* which emphasizes respect for the dignity of children and contravenes Article 19 which calls for the implementation of measures aimed at preventing violence against children. Using the results from the 1992 Manitoba telephone study, the author suggests that under the terms of the *United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child*, Canada has an obligation to institute proactive policies, not only to protect children, but also to assist parents to foster children's psychological development and self-determination. Further, she argues that the state must abolish legal structures that are not consistent with the Convention's principles.

2.8 Durrant, J.E. "Sparing the rod: Manitobans' attitudes toward the abolition of physical discipline and implications for policy change." *Canada's Mental Health*, Winter 1993-94, pp. 2-6. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This article describes a telephone survey of 526 Manitobans that tries to assess levels of popular support for the abolition of physical punishment of children in an attempt to predict the success of potential legislative changes. Several studies have shown that support for physical punishment does increase its use and that an estimated 60% of child abuse cases began as physical punishment. Canadian law currently sanctions corporal punishment in the home and school, while Sweden has banned all forms of physical punishment. Findings of the study suggest that Manitobans would not support a law that bans physical punishment; less than one third of respondents agreed with the notion of a no-spanking law. However, respondents would be more likely to support a law if it led to a reduction in child injuries. The author suggests a three-pronged approach to enhance receptivity to changing Canadian law which may lead to a reduction in child physical abuse: 1) legislative change that symbolically shows that the use of physical discipline is not condoned; 2) parental public education programs outlining risks and providing positive alternatives; and 3) policies and social services that change conditions that contribute to maltreatment.

2.9 Eriksen, J., Henderson, A., Davidson, M., & Ogden, S. *Breaking the cycle: a parenting guide for single mothers of children who have witnessed domestic violence*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1997. (54 pages)

This guide, illustrated by children's drawings, has been written for women who have left an abusive relationship and are now single parents of children who have witnessed domestic violence. In addition to offering support, the guide provides information related to the challenges of single parenting children who have problems that have arisen from witnessing their mother's abuse. The guide comes in two parts: Part I is the parenting guide which contains general information on violence and parenting. This section begins by describing the cycle of violence and the impact of wife abuse on children for three age groups — infants and preschoolers, school-age children and adolescents. Among the suggested guidelines for parenting are setting limits; not hitting the children; encouraging the use of anger techniques; encouraging them to express feelings; and reassuring them that they are loved. For the parent, it is important that she remember her needs, plan good times with her children, and accept that she is not perfect. Part II contains lists of resources available on the Lower Mainland of British Columbia.

2.10 Hovdestad, W.E., Kristiansen, C.M., Felton, K.A., & Allard, C.B. "An empirical study of the incidence of false memory syndrome." Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, New York, August 1995. (17 pages) [London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children]

False memory syndrome is a condition in which a person's identity and interpersonal relationships are centred around a memory of traumatic experience which is false but in which the person strongly believes. In this study, the researchers examined the extent to which women who reported recovered memories of child sexual abuse matched the descriptions of women with false memory syndrome provided by false memory syndrome advocates. A sample of 113 women between the ages of 18 and 57 answered questions about their abuse experiences, memories, therapy experiences, and trauma symptoms. The data were analysed based on four criteria: strength of participants' belief in their memories of abuse, relationship disruption, level of distress following the development of pseudomemories, and therapy processes. The results suggest that women who have recovered lost memories of abuse do not fit the criteria for false memory syndrome. There is little empirical evidence of this syndrome among women recovering memories and the claim of an epidemic by false memory syndrome advocates is questionable. The authors conclude that politics of violence toward women and children, rather than science, are central to the debate.

2.11 Kristiansen, C.M., Felton, K.A., Hovdestad, W.E., & Allard, C.B. "The Ottawa survivors' study: a summary of the findings." Ottawa: Carleton University, 1995. (19 pages) [London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children]

This research study examined three areas: 1) survivors' memories of their abuse and how they recover these memories; 2) whether there is any validity to false memory syndrome; and 3) the impact of the recovered memory debate on survivors' well-being. The sample of 113 women between the ages of 18 and 57 were asked a series of questions on the nature of the abuse, trauma symptoms and therapy experiences, recovery process and the impact of the recovered memory debate on them. The findings are consistent with other studies that about half of the women recovered their memories and the extent of the memory loss varied with the degree of violence associated with the abuse. Suggestive techniques are infrequently associated with memory return. The researchers find that there is no empirical evidence to suggest an epidemic of false memory syndrome. The women's memory processes are similar to implicit memory processes observed in studies of traumatic memory. Finally, the study shows that women report mildly adverse responses to the debate. The researchers suggest that people's cynicism regarding recovered memories may stem from opposition to women's equality rather than scientific fact.

2.12 Marshall, L., Miller., N., Miller-Hewitt, S., Sudermann, M., & Watson, L. *Evaluation of groups for children who have witnessed violence*. London: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1995. (40 pages)

Studies have shown that the emotional health and behavioural adjustment of children is negatively affected by witnessing wife assault. This report presents a study that evaluated groups of children that were conducted by the Children's Aid Society of London and Middlesex, Madame Vanier Children's Services and community agency volunteers. The groups, lasting 10 sessions, were designed to increase the child's knowledge of safe behaviour during violent episodes, to encourage emotional expression, to improve handling conflict with peers, and to increase knowledge about woman abuse. Pre- and post-tests were administered to 31 children aged 7 to 15 and their mothers. The results show that the groups were successful in attaining short-term objectives and that both mothers and children gave positive satisfaction evaluations. Children's ability to identify abusive actions improved and they were less likely to try to intervene post-test. Fewer children condoned violence and felt that they were the cause of the abuse or parental fights. As well, strategies in interpersonal conflicts were improved. However, mothers indicated that they could have used more information. Suggestions for further research are included.

2.13 Martin, G., Clément, M., & Fortin, C. *Liens entre la violence physique, psychologique et sexuelle faite aux enfants et aux femmes. Actes du séminaire tenu à Drummondville le 11 novembre 1994*. Collection Réflexions, nº 3. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1995. (114 pages)

This reflective seminar explores the ties between physical, psychological and sexual abuse against children and women. The four presentations in the area of child abuse given by researchers and front-line service providers are a general overview of social and family dynamic factors in child abuse cases; the results of intervention groups for children who either witnessed wife abuse or were abused themselves; a discussion of the risk factors of sexual abuse and different prevention strategies; and an examination of an abuse prevention program for preschool and primary school children. The remaining four presentations focus on violence against women and the ties between abuse of women and children. In the first presentation, a front-line service provider from a CLSC describes some of the ties. The definitions, factors and dynamics of psychological abuse within conjugal relationships is then discussed. The next presenter draws a parallel between the violence experienced by women and children who stay in transition houses. Finally, a research study that explored the state of the health of women and children who were abused or living in a violent family environment is presented.

2.14 McGillivray, A. "Therapies of freedom: the colonization of Aboriginal childhood." Presented at the Law and Society Association Annual Meeting: *Cultural, National and Translational Legalities: Contested Domains*, Phoenix, Arizona, June 16-19, 1994. (64 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This document provides an overview of Anglo-Canadian assimilation strategies and tactics of resistance that frame and account for the colonization of Aboriginal childhood in the context of the Manitoba experience. The author describes the colonization of Aboriginal children through such institutions as the reserve, residential schools, the child protection system, young offenders facilities and jail. After presenting a broad outline of Indian relations with Canada, the author focuses on dominant ideology around childhood and the need to "educate, civilize and bring into Christianity," the young Aboriginal person. A brief survey of Indian residential schooling in Canada and the examination of the struggle over child welfare control suggests parallels between the governance of Aboriginal childhood and other "marginalized" children. The Manitoba system of intertribal agencies, the disciplining of these agencies and the role of culture in contesting child protection cases make up the remainder of the essay. Euro-Canadian governance of Aboriginal childhood has had a profound impact on the lives of Aboriginal people, including heightened rates of intimate violence, early death, poverty, substance abuse and alienation from kin and culture.

2.15 McGillivray, A. "Reconstructing child abuse: Western definition and non-western experience." In M. Freeman, & P. Veerman (eds.), *The ideologies of children's rights*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1992, pp. 213-236. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

In this article, McGillivray looks at how child abuse has been constructed. Child abuse is a recent construct that has grown out of Western liberal democratic ideologies of the public–private distinction and children's rights. Definition and response have been shaped by Western institutions and influenced by rapidly changing notions of children's rights. Child abuse constitutes the horns of the dilemma of how children as human and legal beings are viewed. McGillivray suggests that the Western construct may not be applicable to other societies. However, there is increasing evidence to indicate that the range of behaviours defined as child abuse occur in every society. She suggests that setting broad international standards, such as those contained in the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*, is appropriate. Moreover, to resolve the problem of variable social construction and to find universality, the folklore around how children are treated needs to be explored: the inarticulate beliefs, culturally defined responses, social conventions and state manifestations.

2.16 Proulx, J. *An evaluation of the women's post treatment workshop on childhood sexual abuse*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, 1996. (67 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

In 1995, a workshop addressing issues of childhood sexual abuse and concurrent chemical dependency was developed by the Women's Post Treatment Centre of Winnipeg and presented to 140 service providers from various rural and urban agencies in Manitoba. The goal of the workshop was to provide information to social service providers who had limited knowledge and training in working with women who had been sexually abused as children. Changes in knowledge, attitudes and perceived competence were established by using pre- and post-tests. Results indicate that participants had a high level of knowledge about child sexual abuse both before and after the workshop. The author notes several positive changes in participants' attitudes toward childhood sexual abuse survivors and chemical dependency: 1) less tolerance for abuse; 2) more acceptance of survivors; and 3) more acceptance of chemically dependent clients. As well, the results indicate an increase in perceived competency in dealing with survivors and chemical dependency from pre- to post-testing. Most participants were moderately satisfied with the workshop and strongly suggested it be given to new employees.

2.17 Wright, J.M. & Cameron, C.A. "A reconceptualization of anger development." Paper presented at the Second Annual International Colloquium: *Aggression, Mental Disorders and Intervention*. Montreal, Quebec, November 3, 1996. (11 pages) [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

This paper elaborates on the construction of a model of emotional development, specifically that of anger, of teenagers who have behavioural and emotional difficulties. The researcher first identifies the need to better understand clinical anger in adolescent populations and then sets out to develop a conceptual framework that would help predict, prevent and intervene, improving the quality of life for angry teens. The model of the emotional development of anger is constructed from a broad range of theoretical perspectives, including developmental, clinical, moral, social and biological. Interconnections between neuroemotions (basic instinctual emotions), attachment, core beliefs, secondary emotions, self-evaluation, and behavioural manifestation are discussed. The model has an anger continuum depicted in the shape of a funnel, moving down from normal, mild, moderate, severe to clinically angry adolescents. Both qualitative and quantitative aspects can be predicted with the model. The model is in its infancy and is expected to provide a better understanding of the development of anger so that more theoretically based interventions to deal with the aggression can be constructed.

Section Three:
Family Violence

For further information on contacting the Research Centres, please see Appendix A.

3.1 Fortin, A., Cascon, M., Chamberland, C., & Carignan, P. *Série télévisée sur la prévention de la violence familiale*. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1995. (32 pages)

In this document, the authors outline a proposed television series that would focus on the prevention of family violence. First, they provide background information by outlining the problem, defining violence and its consequences, and identifying five categories of risk. The authors indicate that the general objective of the proposed television series is to increase public awareness of family violence. The specific objectives are to increase awareness of the different forms of abuse, familiarize people with the cycle of violence, help people understand the factors which contribute to abuse, promote development of strategies and reaffirm personal resources. Intervention principles and strategies are outlined. The authors then discuss the television format, suggesting that the series be made up of 26 one-half hour shows. The show would be facilitated by a host and include audience participation. Each half-hour segment would present a dramatized family violence situation around a particular theme, show its complexities, and then present an ecological analysis with appropriate prevention methods.

3.2 Geauvreau, C. *A place to move the world from: a rural community action guidebook towards zero tolerance for violence and abuse against women, children and the elderly.* Salt Spring Island, B.C.: Conspiracy Press, 1996. (182 pages) [Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA)]

This toolkit, *A place to move the world from*, documents the group processes to create social change in one small rural community on the subject of violence against women, children and older people. The toolkit is intended to provide other community groups with the tools necessary to address the issue of violence in their communities. It details the group process, its visions and goals, and the implementation and evaluation of community development strategies. Participatory research methods, consciousness raising, education, backlash, resistance, disbelief, secondary victimization, networking and the outcomes derived from applying feminist principles are discussed. Part One of the toolkit addresses issues of group process, relationships and care strategies. Many of these concepts were arrived at through experiences of success and failure. Part Two maps out the inception, design and implementation of the project goals. Part Three of the toolkit addresses the research and evaluation portion of the project and describes the qualitative and quantitative methodologies that were used. An extensive reading list is offered for a more in-depth study of the issues. A series of exercises for enhancing group skills in social justice work is listed in the appendix.

3.3 Gorkoff, K. *A survey of services for victims of violence in Winnipeg.* Winnipeg: Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, 1996. (73 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This study, under the direction of the Winnipeg Service Providers Network, surveys existing services to victims of violence to provide an overview of the continuum of services available in Winnipeg and identify service overlaps and gaps. The goal of this 1995 study was to assist in the short- and long-term planning of programs and enhance the ability of agencies to provide comprehensive services. The sample consisted of 61 Winnipeg agencies that provided services to victims of violence, including crisis shelters, second-stage housing services, resource centres, hospitals, health clinics, counselling services and private agencies. Results indicate that the three areas that have the greatest gaps in services are long-term counselling, prevention programs and group counselling. Abuser and children's programs are the next highest rated gaps in service. More services are available to women than to men, teenage or child victims of violence; the least frequently offered service is to children. Joint programming was offered by 42% of agencies and 96% of agencies referred clients to other services. Some of the recommendations include developing a service continuum model and ensuring effective coordination of services.

3.4 Hare, J. *Building healthy communities: an Aboriginal family violence resource guide.* Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1997. (40 pages)

This document is intended to help First Nations people deal with family violence in their communities. It lists services, programs and resources available to First Nations communities in British Columbia and reviews and critically analyses national, provincial and regional consultations on the needs of First Nations people. The needs identified in the broader consultations are compared to community-based consultations. Information was collected through a comprehensive literature search and telephone interviews with 28 people who addressed family violence at the community level in the tribal councils. The findings suggest that while the needs of individual communities may vary, the comparison of national and provincial consultations reveal many similarities, such as the fragmentation of knowledge and services, and the problems created because of the divided jurisdictional responsibility for First Nations. The document concludes with recommendations on how the needs of communities can be addressed by service agencies, providers and governments. All recommendations reflect the urgent need of First Nations communities to respond to family violence in a culturally appropriate manner.

3.5 Hopkins, J.L., Forde, J., & Bains, S.L. *A Yukon pilot project on men's violence against women.* Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1995. (56 pages)

A common perception exists that violence against women and children in the North is more widespread, of a more serious nature, and more difficult to address than violence encountered in southern urban areas. This pilot study seeks to identify and document the kinds of information and services that are available for women and children being abused in the Yukon. Representatives from community agencies, and territorial and federal governments were interviewed to obtain a picture of the problems and needs around violence and abuse of women and children in selected Yukon communities. The research indicates that there are very few services for families on a continuing basis. A lengthy discussion is given on what was not working in Yukon communities; a smaller section in the document highlights what was working. The anecdotal information shows that a more holistic and integrated community approach is needed to promote effective solutions to family violence. All agencies, priorities for action and community development initiatives require coordination and support from existing agencies and community groups.

3.6 Josephson, W.L. & Check, J.V.P. "A new tool for measuring violence against women: the revised conflict tactics scales." Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Penticton, B.C., July 1, 1994. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

In this study, the Conflict Tactics Scales instrument developed by Murray Straus is revised to help identify and accurately measure the use of violence and the commonly adopted alternatives to violence in relationships. The primary goal of the research was to expand the Reasoning Scale to include other positive and constructive ways of resolving disagreements. The Revised Conflict Tactics Scales include the original Physical Violence Scale and four new scales: Escalation and Blame, Passive-Aggressive Tactics, Avoidance, and a nine-item revision of Straus' Reasoning Scale. The revised version was developed on a sample of 384 university students and cross-validated on another sample of 265 students. Reliability of the new scales compare favourably to those of the original instrument. The Physical Violence Scale has substantial negative coefficients of correspondence with both the revised Reasoning and Avoidance scales in the two samples, suggesting that it might be productive to examine why alternatives to violence are not developed or chosen, in studying dating violence among college students.

3.7 Josephson, W.L. & Gorkoff, K. *Evaluation of the Multicultural Partner Abuse/ Prevention Project*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, 1996. (60+ pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This report describes the evaluation of the Multicultural Partner Abuse Prevention Project. The project, funded through the Department of Canadian Heritage, was a collaborative effort among representatives from different ethnocultural communities and service providers to prevent family violence by raising awareness about partner abuse and increasing access to information and resources. The Multicultural Partner Abuse Prevention Project provided 33 workshops and eight community media presentations in 10 participating Manitoba communities during 1995 and 1996. First-language pamphlets were produced in five communities and formal contacts were made with 36 community organizations. The evaluation shows that the main effect of the Project has been to raise awareness and concern about the issue. However, there is no evidence to suggest that the program has led to an increased use of services provided by helping agencies. It is recommended that the program be adapted to meet the needs of youth, recent immigrants and older adults. Other suggestions include improving outreach services, establishing more services for ethnocultural communities, and integrating such services with mainstream social services.

3.8 Kuropatwa, S. & Josephson, W.L. *Summary of proceedings for the Western Canadian Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women: development workshop*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, 1997. (63 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This report summarizes the proceedings for the Western Canadian Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women. On February 20-21, 1997, approximately 60 people representing the areas of wife abuse, child abuse, elder abuse, Aboriginal communities, multicultural communities, government, business, academia, research, law enforcement and health services came together in Calgary to discuss the concept of a tri-provincial research centre. The goal of the meeting was to establish support and to develop a funding base for the initiative. The day consisted of a series of presentations, small group discussions and plenary discussions. The common themes that recurred in the presentations and discussions are: 1) the advantages of a tri-provincial research centre include greater collaboration, better communication, and increased visibility and credibility; 2) research questions need to be answered; 3) true collaboration must occur among researchers, service providers, policy makers and others; 4) effective communication is essential; and 5) the centre must serve the needs of rural and northern communities. The notes presented to the plenary sessions by each group are included in Appendix III of the report.

3.9 Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research. The Religion and Violence Research Team. *Family violence and the United Baptist and Wesleyan Churches of Atlantic Canada: first phase report*. Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research, 1994. (43+ pages)

This report documents a pilot project that examined tensions, contradictions and collaboration between clergy and transition house workers in Atlantic Canada with a goal to identify areas of cooperation and coordination. Most of the report focuses on the clergy questionnaire on family violence which examines kinds of counselling situations pastors are facing and provides an understanding of ministry approaches to family violence. In 1993, a six-page survey was sent to all pastors from United Baptist and Wesleyan churches in Atlantic Canada and 332 (70%) responded. The survey results show that almost all ministers report some experience counselling abuse victims but their experience is not equal to the need. The situation most frequently encountered is a woman with an abusive husband. Almost all ministers make referrals to secular agencies and/or church resources. The majority of ministers have some factual basis for their conceptions of family violence but, as a group, they appear reluctant to consider any religious or spiritual explanations for this prevalent social problem. More than half the pastors did not feel adequately equipped to respond to family violence and consequently they desired more training.

3.10 Ouellet, F. & Clément, M. (eds.). *Violences dans les relations affectives : représentations et interventions. Actes du colloque tenu à Chicoutimi le 23 mai 1995 dans le cadre du 63e Congrès de l'ACFAS*. Collection Réflexions, nº 4. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1996. (165 pages)

This symposium includes a study that proposes that all objective findings and methodologies are based on interpreted findings that reflect the social climate of the times. In short, this study questions the objectivity of all findings and methodologies and further states that the central established goals in intervention practices do not necessarily correspond to the main causes of violence. A subsequent study is presented on sexual abuse of boys and the construction of masculinity. Here again, the problem of perception is addressed, but in a very different context. The study suggests that boys may become abusers themselves as a way to alleviate their perception of their own failed masculinity. Studies are presented on the representation of violence according to gender and the representation of violence in youth. Further studies on conjugal violence look at the cognitive aspects of such violence (e.g. beliefs, biases as assignment of blame and attitudes toward victims). This study claims that front-line workers are still biased and believe myths about spousal abuse.

3.11 Proulx, J. & Perrault, S. *An evaluation of the Ma Ma Wi Wi Chi Itata Centre's Family Violence Program Stony Mountain project: the complete report*. Winnipeg: Ma Ma Wi Wi Chi Itata Family Violence Program, 1996. (136 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This report describes the evaluation of the Family Violence Program Stony Mountain Project, a treatment program developed to respond to the high percentage of Aboriginal men incarcerated in correctional facilities for crimes related to family violence. The program, consisting of 29 sessions to change violent behaviour patterns, is based on the Medicine Wheel and includes a combination of education, counselling, healing and prevention. The evaluation covers the three-year period when the program was delivered. Using both qualitative and quantitative methodology, 64 inmates were interviewed to evaluate: 1) satisfaction with the program; 2) perception of its effectiveness and applicability; and 3) thoughts on the cultural aspects. Participants' general satisfaction with the program is very high. As well, a very high level of satisfaction with the cultural aspects of the program is expressed. Supplementary information from case management officers and guards shows a moderate change in inmates' behaviour toward others in the institution. The authors conclude that there is both a need and a desire for Aboriginal family violence programs in correctional facilities.

3.12 Proulx, J., Koverola, C., Fedorowicz, A., & Kral, M. "Coping strategies as predictors of distress in survivors of single and multiple sexual victimization and non-victimized controls." *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 25, 1995, pp. 1464-1483. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This study investigates the relationship between coping strategies and distress symptomology in survivors of sexual revictimization. Coping strategies were assessed with the revised Ways of Coping Scale. Distress symptoms included global distress, depression, anxiety and somatization. The participants in the study were female undergraduate students: 44 survivors of sexual victimization in both childhood and adulthood; 54 survivors of a single incident of sexual victimization in childhood; 256 non-victimized individuals. The results reveal that there are significant differences between groups on reported symptomatology and coping strategies. More distress is reported by victimized groups than non-victimized groups. The multiple victimization group has greater use of coping strategies than the non-victimized group, and both victimized groups report greater use of the escapism strategy than the non-victimized group. Coping strategies are predictive of distress symptomatology in all three groups, with escapism being the most potent predictor of distress. The results provide strong support for addressing coping strategies in clinical intervention of distress, particularly with survivors of multiple sexual victimization.

3.13 Purvey, D.B. *Violent matters: an annotated guide to selected Canadian English language magazines, 1945-1960*. Vancouver: Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA), 1996. (65 pages)

This guide identifies and briefly describes articles on violence written in both popular and academic Canadian English-language magazines between 1945 and 1960. The magazines and periodicals researched were *Dalhousie Review, Queen's Quarterly, University of Toronto Quarterly, Maclean's, Chatelaine, Saturday Night, Canadian Forum, Canadian Welfare* and the *Star Weekly*. The guide's introduction section provides suggestions and examples of the different meanings that can be given to the content of the articles. The predominant finding is that silence surrounded the whole issue of violence in the private, familial sphere. Violence is mentioned in very few articles or referred to obliquely. The majority of articles address the common concerns of alcoholism, insanity and divorce, and tend to reflect the social psychology prevalent in the post-war decades. The author notes that the articles reflect a moral panic over the breakdown of the family and the focus is often on maintaining dominant moral standards. Generally, the more academically oriented journals have less coverage of violence and family life than the more popular ones. All magazines underwent significant changes over the 16 years under study, both in format and focus.

3.14 Rondeau, G., Cantin S., & Cyr C. (eds.). *Préoccupations en émergence dans la pratique et la recherche en violence. Actes du séminaire tenu à Cap-de-la-Madeleine le 15 octobre 1993*. Collection Réflexions, n°1. Montréal: Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), 1994. (68 pages)

The papers in this collection were presented on October 15, 1993, as part of a seminar on the emerging concerns within the area of social violence. Such concerns were looked at in the context of institutional violence, women with multiple vulnerabilities, and emerging ethical dilemmas faced by case workers. Major points discussed include the dilution of the meaning behind the term "violence"; it has become a catch-all word that has lost its potency. The seminar observes emerging changes, such as the reintegration of institutionalized people into the community, but points out that, in the majority of cases, this reintegration usually means a return to the family in which women are more likely to bear the responsibility of care. These new responsibilities (both fiscal and emotional) add to the potential for abusive relationships to start. Also discussed is the present shift in public perception of social assistance which used to be considered a human right but now is regarded as something degrading. The weakening of the state's responsibility toward its people is seen as a type of institutional violence in itself.

3.15 United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces. Family Violence Committee. *Understanding the dynamics of family violence: a ministry handbook*. Saint John: United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces, 1995. (52 pages) [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

This handbook was prepared as a ministry guide for pastors and others within the church to understand the importance of ministry to those who have been hurt by family violence. The handbook is an overview of some of the issues relevant when considering the church's response to family violence. Family violence, child abuse, wife abuse and elder abuse are defined. With reference to religious practice, the handbook explores such questions as: Does violence happen in Christian homes? Why do people stay in abusive homes? and Why is it so difficult to stop family violence? Information is provided on abusers and how pastors can minister to an offender. Other topics include working with secular agencies and forgiveness. The role of the church and the pastor in responding to family violence is described, along with obstacles that hinder an effective ministry in the area of family violence. A resolution on family violence passed by the church delegates to the 1994 Annual Assembly of the United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces is found in Appendix A of the handbook. Appendix B contains a listing of recommended reading and resources.

3.16 Ursel, E.J. *Final report: Year 1: Family Violence Court Winnipeg: Criminology Research Centre*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, 1993. (165+ pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This report describes the research findings of the first year of operation of the specialized Family Violence Court (FVC), the first court of its kind in Canada. The central focus of the study was to collect a large amount of information about the characteristics of cases being processed in FVC and to assess if the court lived up to its primary objectives. This study indicates that the introduction of the FVC has had a dramatic effect on the processing of family violence cases. In the first year, FVC had an intake of 1,800 cases, a 30% increase in volume over the previous year. Of the cases heard, 80% involved partner abuse, 18% were child abuse cases, while only 2% elder abuse cases. The average processing time from intake to sentencing was 3.4 months, with 92% of all cases disposed within an 18-month period. The specialized court had a dramatic impact on outcomes with case loss due to stays of proceedings dropping from 32% to 22% in the FVC, and 64% of all disposed cases resulted in convictions. The most frequent disposition in FVC was supervised probation with court-mandated treatment. The rate of incarceration also increased.

3.17 Ursel, E.J. *Final Report: Year 2: Family Violence Court Winnipeg*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, n.d. (89 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This report outlines phase two of a study to determine the impact of the Winnipeg Family Violence Court (FVC), a court that deals exclusively with cases of spousal abuse, child abuse and abuse of older adults. The research assesses the extent to which the FVC sustained the momentum of year one and the relationship between FVC and other Manitoba criminal courts. The results indicate that the court is continuing the momentum of year one. In the second year, the FVC had a 48% increase in intake over the first year. As in the first year, the majority of cases were spousal abuse, with the number of child and elder abuse cases remaining relatively stable. There was also a significant change in sentencing, with a large increase in the rate of probation and incarceration. In the comparative court analysis, the researcher found that the stay rate in cases of general assault was higher than the stay rates of cases heard in FVC, this difference being attributable to the use of diversion through mediation in general court. The comparison of courts by conviction rate at trial is mixed. However, the patterns of sentencing reveal that stronger sanctions are standard in the three courts studied.

3.18 Ursel, E.J. *Family Violence Court research project summary final report*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, 1992. (22 pages) [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This final report describes the research findings of an 18-month study to document the effects of the Family Violence Court (FVC) which began operation in September 1990. The FVC, staffed with specialized personnel sensitive to family violence issues, handled first appearances, remands, guilty pleas and trials for spouse abuse, child abuse and elder abuse cases. The research project tracked all cases processed in FVC to selectively monitor wife abuse and child abuse cases. The research results indicated that in the FVC, 80% of cases were spouse abuse, 18% were child abuse cases and 2% of cases were elder abuse. Some data on characteristics of the accused and victims are also provided in the document. The researcher notes three areas of change since the FVC began: 1) a 30% increase in family violence cases coming to court, the majority being wife abuse cases; 2) a reduction of 15% in the stay rates from 37% prior to court specialization to 22% in FVC; and 3) a significant change in sentencing, with the largest increase in the rate of probation and incarceration.

3.19 Ursel, E.J. "The Family Violence Court of Winnipeg." *Manitoba Law Journal, Annual Survey of Manitoba Law,* 21 (1), 1992, pp. 100-130. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

This article describes the development and impact of the Family Violence Court (FVC) of Winnipeg. This specialized court is one way the criminal justice system has responded to the criticisms over processing wife abuse cases. The Court handled first appearances, remands, guilty pleas and trials for spouse abuse, child abuse and elder abuse cases. The article briefly describes the history of the implementation of the FVC. The bulk of the article outlines the characteristics of the first year of operation. The Court had an intake of 1,800 cases, which constituted a 30% increase from the previous year. The average processing time for all cases in the court was 3.4 months. The majority of cases were spouse abuse (83%), followed by child abuse (16%) and elder abuse (2%). The most frequent outcome of cases was a guilty plea, the second largest category was stays. The overall stay rate for spouse abuse cases was much lower with the introduction of FVC. As well, sentences were tougher with higher rates of probation and incarceration. Ursel concludes that overall the FVC is meeting its objectives.

3.20 Ursel, E.J. & Brickey, S. "The potential of legal reform reconsidered: an examination of Manitoba's zero-tolerance policy on family violence." *Post-Critical Criminology,* chapter 4, Winnipeg: 1995. [Winnipeg: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)]

In this article, the authors assess the potential for legal reform through an examination of Manitoba's zero-tolerance policy on family violence. Law is often seen as a blunt instrument that is ineffective in implementing social reform. However, the authors argue, it is possible for legal reform to have a profound effect as seen in the treatment of family violence cases through the criminal justice system in Manitoba. The authors begin by reviewing the literature on law and change. They then provide a description of the efforts made in Manitoba to restructure the way in which family violence is dealt with by the criminal justice system. The effects of the family violence initiatives reveal that there is a significant increase in the number of men being held accountable for assaulting their partners, a notable increase in the availability of women's shelters and the development of treatment programs. The authors then provide an account of why legal reform is worthwhile and the applicability of the Manitoba reforms to the larger issue of law and social change. They conclude that legal reform should continue to be a strategy to promote women's interests.

3.21 Wuest, J. & Merritt-Gray, M. "Participatory action research: practical dilemmas and emancipatory possibilities." In J. Morse, *Issues in evaluation, application, and implementation of qualitative research.* Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1997, pp. 283-309. [Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research]

The authors write this chapter to review the place of action-oriented research in the research spectrum, to clarify the range of action research, and to highlight the dilemmas and problems of such research while suggesting strategies for minimizing the negative effects on the research. Examples are taken from their experience with a participatory action project exploring the process of women leaving abusive conjugal relationships. The authors address such questions as: What is research? Who is the community? and What is participation? They then discuss the hierarchy in the research process and the three possible sites where differential power structures can develop: the relationship between the community researchers and the external researchers, the relationship between the community researchers and the community at large, and the relationships among community researchers. The unique challenges to using qualitative methods are confidence in methods, consistency, reaching a system perspective, and stamina and tolerance. The authors conclude that there are no simple solutions to manage the challenges of the research process and that ongoing surveillance, openness to dialogue and responsiveness are essential.

Appendix A:

Research Centres on Family Violence and Violence Against Women and Children

Research Centres on Family Violence and Violence Against Women and Children

British Columbia/Yukon Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action Centre (FREDA)

Simon Fraser University at Harbour Centre
515 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5K3
Tel: (604) 291-5197
Fax: (604) 291-5189
E-mail: freda@sfu.ca
Web site: http://www.harbour.sfu.ca/freda

The Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action Centre (FREDA) is a collaborative effort between researchers at Simon Fraser University and the University of British Columbia, and various community and women's organizations in British Columbia and the Yukon. Research from FREDA focuses primarily in the area of woman abuse/violence against women on such issues as economic violence against Filipino women, gaps in services to young women survivors of sexual assault, the Violence Against Women in Relationships policy, the need for an Aboriginal women's transition house, and the need for a second-stage support group for abused women. Research in the area of family violence examines building healthy rural and Aboriginal communities and a Yukon pilot project on men's violence against women and children.

Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)

(formerly Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women)
108 Isbister Building
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N2
Tel: (204) 474-8965
Fax: (204) 474-7686
E-mail: resolve@umanitoba.ca
Web site:
http://www.umanitoba.ca/academic_support/research_admin/resctre/famvio.htm

Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE), formerly the Manitoba Research Centre on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, is a regional research network, involving the three prairie provinces, with offices in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the administration office at the University of Manitoba. All RESOLVE projects involve the active participation of community- and university-based researchers and a commitment to produce results that are useful in policy and practice development as well as the academic setting. In the past two years the network has expanded to include service providers, government policy makers and universities in all three provinces. Through RESOLVE, these individuals work together and share information, to ensure that programs designed to serve our urban, rural, Aboriginal and ethnic communities are based on the "best practices" of all three provinces.

Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children

100 Collip Circle
Suite 240, UWO Research Park
London, Ontario
N6G 4X8
Tel: (519) 858-5033
Fax: (510) 858-5034
E-mail: urpvio@uwoadmin.uwo.ca
Web site: http://www.uwo.ca/violence/index.html

The Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children is a collaborative venture between a group of activists, agency workers and researchers from Fanshawe College, the University of Western Ontario and the London Coordinating Committee to End Woman Abuse (representing approximately 30 agencies). Research from this Centre has been mainly in the area of woman abuse/violence against women with some studies looking at child abuse and neglect. Topics range from the health-related costs of violence against women, recommended educational materials on violence against women and children, the dynamics of backlash and false memory syndrome.

Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF)

École de service social
Université de Montréal
B.P. 6128, succursale Centre-ville
Montréal, Québec
H3C 3J7
Tel: (514) 343-6111, ext. 3757
Fax: (514) 343-2493
E-mail: gravels@magellan.umontreal.ca
Web site: http://www.umontreal.ca

Université Laval
Pavillon Ernest-Lemieux
2e étage
Sainte-Foy, Québec
G1K 7P4
Tel: (418) 656-3286
Fax: (418) 656-3309
E-mail: cri-viff@fss.ulaval.ca
Web site: http://esi24.ESI.UMontreal.CA:80/~coutleed/criviff/

The Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF) is a unique partnership experience between universities (Université de Montréal and Université Laval), practical institutions (CLSC) and community groups (Relais-femmes). Most of CRI-VIFF's work focuses on woman abuse/violence against women, with some research in the area of child abuse and neglect, and family violence. Research topics include resource utilization by abused women, transition houses, psychological abuse between partners, treatment programs for abusive men, and sexual abuse.

Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research
P.O. Box 4400
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5A3
Tel: (506) 453-3595
Fax: (506) 453-4788
E-mail: fvrc@unb.ca
Web site: http://www.unb.ca/arts/CFVR

The Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research is a collaboration between Muriel McQueen Fergusson Foundation, a charitable trust established to assist victims of family violence, the University of New Brunswick, community-based organizations and government. Research from this Centre looks mainly at woman abuse/violence against women, specifically on rural issues, dating violence, immigrant communities, Aboriginal communities, substance abuse and sexual harassment. In the area of child abuse and neglect, research focuses on developing peaceful environments in schools, anger development and children in foster care. Under family violence, research focuses on the role of the church and participatory action research.

Annotated Inventory of Research Reports Completed Through the Five Research Centres on Family Violence and Violence Against Women and Children

Feedback Form

We would very much appreciate your feedback on this resource material. If you can find a few minutes—in your busy schedule—to complete and return this feedback form, we will use your valuable input to improve future family violence resource materials. Please mail or fax this form to:

National Clearinghouse on Family Violence
Health Promotion and Programs Branch, Health Canada
Jeanne Mance Bldg., 7th Floor, Address Locator: 1907D1
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4
FAX: 613-941-8930

1. Your province/territory:

☐ Nunavut ☐ Northwest Territories ☐ Yukon ☐ British Columbia ☐ Alberta
☐ Saskatchewan ☐ Manitoba ☐ Ontario ☐ Quebec ☐ New Brunswick
☐ Nova Scotia ☐ Prince Edward Island ☐ Newfoundland ☐ Other: _____

2. Category of your organization:

☐ Social Services ☐ Health Services ☐ Professional ☐ Non-Governmental Organization
☐ Federal Government ☐ Provincial Government ☐ Municipal Government ☐ Parliament
☐ Media ☐ Criminal Justice ☐ Universities - Colleges ☐ Schools
☐ Student ☐ Library ☐ Corporate ☐ Religious/Spiritual
☐ Public ☐ First Nations/Aboriginal ☐ Other: _____

3. Did you find the content of this resource:

Accurate? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No opinion *Up-to-date?* ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No opinion
Comprehensive? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No opinion *Relevant to your needs?* ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No opinion
Balanced in its portrayal of the issues? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No opinion

4. How would you rate this resource in terms of its: (1 = very poor, 5 = very good)

Style and "voice" 1 2 3 4 5 *Use of understandable vocabulary & concepts?* 1 2 3 4 5
Overall attractiveness? 1 2 3 4 5 *Organization? (Is it easy to find information?)* 1 2 3 4 5

5. How would you rate the overall usefulness of this resource? (1 = very poor, 5 = very good) 1 2 3 4 5

6. How do you plan to use this resource? (Check as many as required.)

☐ Education ☐ Public Awareness ☐ Treatment ☐ Training ☐ Research ☐ Personal
☐ Reference ☐ Prevention ☐ Policy/Program Development ☐ Other: _____
☐ Don't plan to use this resource.

7. Did this resource influence your thinking and/or practice? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Please explain:

8. Will you recommend this resource to others? ☐ Yes ☐ No

9. Will you use the information in this inventory to: (Check as many as required.)

☐ Access the resources produced by the Research Centres? ☐ Other: _____

☐ Inform others about the work of the Centres? ☐ Will not use this resource.

10. How useful did you find the following features? (1 = not useful, 5 = very useful)

Subject categories	1	2	3	4	5	Resource Summaries	1	2	3	4	5
Resource Citations	1	2	3	4	5	Contact information	1	2	3	4	5

Which features did you find most useful? _____

Which features did you find least useful? _____

11. How useful did you find the following sections? (1 = not useful, 5 = very useful)

Introduction	1	2	3	4	5
Woman Abuse/Violence Against Women	1	2	3	4	5
Child Abuse and Neglect	1	2	3	4	5
Family Violence	1	2	3	4	5
Abuse of Older Adults (Elder Abuse)	1	2	3	4	5

12. Does this document raise other issues or knowledge gaps that you think should be addressed? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Please explain:

13. Please use the space below to add any other comments or attach a separate sheet.

Thank you for taking the time to complete and return this feedback form.
National Clearinghouse on Family Violence